A ROMANCE OF THE X RAYS.

Aristotle Owen was professor of photology and radiography in the Great Science College, which occupied the site of the whilom aquarlum, and presented a far more appropriate vis-a-vis to the Houses of Par-Hament. Its presence there gently reminded old-fashioned members that their constituents were no longer men whose needed enlightened legislature, and could no longer be hoodwinked by cleverly strung together words of dubious meaning, or the resonant outpourings of inflated wind bags | the steps and stood pressed close against

of so-called oratory. Aristotle Owen, it is needless to say, was a very clever man, in an age when all men were clever; for the time of which we write was in the year of grace 1920. Science had made gigantic strides; education brilliantly lighted, and a peal of gay laughwas on such an extended scale that, though | ter sounded on the startled air. mon necessities of life, they had the satisfaction of being able to analyze, with scientific accuracy, the slow progress of the diminution of tissue and the certain approach of dissolution.

Yet, with all his cleverness, Professor Owen had been unable to resist a prehistoric weakness-he had fallen in love with and married, a very pretty woman. This, at first sight, appears only an amiable tendency to which many a great mind has herefore been subject; yet was it of grievous import to the Professor's peace of mind; for though in 1929 science had made prodigious and progressive strides, virtue, alas! had been somewhat retrograde.

Hence it was that, amid his most abstruse calculations and subtle deductions, harassing thoughts of his pretty wife would arise, and disturb the calm, mental abstraction which science demands. In the earlier and ruder age it might have been said that the Professor was jealous; but the leading medical light of 1920 pronounced it as his grave opinion that Professor Owen suffered from aggravated cardiac acerbitude, and the nervous irritability produced by this insidious disease caused him to watch his wife with lynx-eyed vigilance, and to note every slight inflection in her voice, in her manner; nothing was too trivial to escape being, as it were instantaneously photographed on his mental sensitive plate.

table was daintily arranged, the food exquisite, his wife at the head of the table in perfect harmony with her surround-"You lecture at the institute to-morrow

evening, do you not, Aristotle?" she asked, as the sweets appeared. "Will you dine at He looked up quickly. His mental sensitive plate was quivering with eager re-

"I find that I shall not have to lecture." The expression of his wife's face altered perceptibly. A little pucker of annoyance contracted her pretty brows, and her lips curved downward with a disappointed, dejected droop. There was even a faint note of distress in her voice as she answered.

laintively: "Oh, I thought it was quite 'Nothing but a scientific fact or a mathematical problem can be considered definitesettled," he answered, dogmatically; then added in a tone he thought was genial and sympathetic: "I hope my presence will not inconveni-

ence you or disturb any arrangements you "Oh, not at all. Only 1-, well, thinking you would not be at dinner, and away all the evening, I asked Letty Golightly to come up from Wimbledon and share my loneliness. Of course now, as she is not

a persona grata, I will telephone and put "Do not, I entreat. I should much prefer that you should make no alteration in your

And Prof. Owen rose, left the room and retired to his study in a very bad frame of mind; the cardiac acerbity was rising most prejudicially to the proper digestion of an excellent dinner. His wife was right; he did not like Letty Golightiy. She was advanced in many ways even for 1920. Yet, with a strange inconsistency, she clung to many perni-cious, old-fashioned customs, too-skirt dancing, bicycling and a love for musichall songs among the number-and was engaged to a muscular Hussar with a fine mustache and body, but no mind. Serious as these propensities were, there was an-

other fact which rendered her even more objectionable in the professor's eyes; Miss Golightly possessed an unmarried brother, who might have been mistaken for the Hussar. This brother-alas! for the weakness of great men-was the large cause of the professor's cardiac trouble. Aristotle Owen sat thinking deeply, until his meditations were disturbed by the tinkling of the telephone bell. Not only every house, but every room, possessed its telephone in 1920. He rose, and, placing his ear to the instrument, listened "Can you lecture at the People's Palace

on 'Inchoate Hymenogeny' to-morrow evenng at 7 o'clock?" asked the voice of much esteemed brother scientist. Aristotle thought for a moment. A flash of inspiration came to him. He placed his ips to the tube.

Yes, I can. Will you join me here at The answer was evidently satisfactory and the professor, with a face from which all uncertainty had vanished, joined his

wife in the drawing room. I hope you have not put off your friend, "I telephoned to her, but she was not at "Well, do not alter your arrangements. Blatant has just asked me to lecture at

the People's Palace on 'Hymenogeny' tomorrow at 7. He will call for me at 6:30; we shall have supper in the city, and I shall bring him here to sleep; but we shall not be home till late, certainly not before 12. I have an experiment I wish to try tonight, so do not wait up for me." He returned to his study and was soon deep in various strange preparations. Pretty Mrs. Owen yawned several times. hummed, pouted, and at last, throwing the novel she was reading on the sofa in dis-

gust, rose to her feet. At that moment the bell of the telephone sounded. She went eagerly to the instrument. "I am here," said a merry voice; "what do you want?" "Be sure to come to-morrow evening at Not a moment earlier. I hope Jack is

"Jack is free, so is Bob. I shall bring both without fail. How long is the coast clear? "Till 12, better say 11:30." "Good. Shall catch the 12 train back.

With a smile of satisfaction on her lips Mrs. Owen left the room. She leaned over the banisters-the study door was partly

"Good night, Aristotle!" she called gayly, 'Don't asphyxiate yourself or blow up th "Good night," her hsuband answered in muffled voice of apparent absorption; but he eeased from his labors, and listened eagerly till the sound of a closing door reached him. Then he rang the bell, and,

telling the servants not to wait up, sat lis-

tening silently, till they retired to their

rooms and silence reigned throughout the Taking up a strange-shaped phial, he caustairs entered the drawing room. pressed the electric button-a sudden blaze of light illumined the room. Locking the door carefully, he went to the window, and, drawing up the blind, stood looking into

A narrow strip of ground faced the house wherein a few dilapidated and dissipated isfactory."-London Truth. trees reared their meager branches, almost bare of leaves, but which, nevertheless, gave the name of gardens to the adjoining - Having studied the object of bis investigation sufficiently, he closed the brind, and, turning, gazed at the room and its furniture. Slowly he took from the table the strange-looking phial he had brought with him, into the neck of which he inserted a large spray. With it he squirted a shower of minute drops over the walls and furniture facing the garden. This he did with assiduous care until every inch was covered with a fine, but perfectly even surface of moisture, and the air

reeked with the fumes of potassium pla-He then approached the electric button, and kneeling down, studied the carpet near the door post with deep attention. Rising, he crept softly downstairs to the hall door. opened it gently and adjusted something with great care near the left-hand door-This done, Prof. Owen returned to

The following evening at 6:20 precisely latant arrived, and after a few vague ords to Mrs. Owen, he and the professor started. The little woman gave a sigh of rollef as the door closed behind them, and ng onto the balcony, with a happy mile on her lips watched them out of

Helios Gardens, where Prof. Owen reided, was dull and little frequented, especially after dark. It was an eminently respectable and quiet neighborhood: noise and frivolity were not encouraged. But on

that evening the drawing room of the professor's house was brilliantly lighted, and thence issued wierd, unusual sounds of merry dance music, or the refrain of a wild popular ditty was wafted out upon the preeze, and made the dull respectability of the encircling gloom shiver with shocked

Beneath the shadow of the ghostly skeleton-like trees facing the house a man, enveloped in a large cloak, stood watching the lighted window. A far-reaching prolonged hiss sounded, and the watching figure drew a curious pear-shaped glass globe first thought was amusement, but scient- from beneath his cloak. Holding it carefull in his left hand, he manipulated some nidden machinery with his right, and a strange, green glow shone forth.

At the same time another man, crouching in the shadow of the house, crept nearer and nearer to the entrance, then slunk up the hall door. The deep obscurity of the porch hid him from the curious eyes of a possible, but not probable policeman. The man beneath the trees saw the window sudenly darken; still he gazed steadily, holding the globe jealously. Five minutes

The slinking form glided from the porch. and turning the corner of the block, was joined by the cloaked figure, and both disappeared in the darkness.

pleasantly. The parti carre had returned to the drawing room. Gay chatter mingled with the clatter of the coffee cups, music two of the four amused themselves at the piano, the others conversed confidentially on the sofa.

guished and the room plunged in darkness. So startling was this abrupt change that the occupants of the room sat motionless, rose in a little tremulous cry of annoy-

totle says these are the best burners. I its face, "Ebenezer,"-Stone of Help, sayfeel so frightened, or I would ring for An honorable and glorious peace ensued, "I rather like the dark." "Ah, but see what a ghostly light playing over the wall. I believe there is something uncanny in the room!" said Letty Golightly, in a quivering voice; and in trembling expectation the four waited. With equal suddenness the light blazed

lieved itself in a burst of laughter. "Is it not stupid?" said Mrs. Owen. "Rather embarrassing, when the light is urned up so quick!" muttered the Hussar. 'Ought to ring a bell, don't you know!' At 11:30 the door of the professor's house was again repeated; then two light motor coupes glided up. Into one two figures, a woman's and a man's, entered, a single man mounted the other, and the phantom-like down the vista of the past, between the ared into the night. The lights in the drawing room went out and reapperaed in the room above; and, as

a neighboring clock struck 12, another motor car glided swiftly up to the door, and out of it Aristotle Owen and Blatant stepped. They paused a moment in the porch, then, entering, passed into the study. After some minutes the professor came out alone; he ascended the stairs noiselessly and paused outside his wife's door. All was as silent, as still as death. He crept down softly, opened the drawing-room door, entered, and closed 4t again. Then turning on the light, stood still, his face quivering, his hands shaking with ex- the unsaved sinner continuance of days of citement.

He went to the wall and stripped from i a film-like paper, which coiled itself up in substance from a high-backed sofa, he held the long rolls with the greatest care, and, pressing the electric button, left the room and returned to his study.

Through the silent hours of the night and his brother scientists worked. The first ray of early daylight peeping through the half-drawn curtains found them bending over two X rays radiographs, and lit up Aristotle's face, full of strange perplexity and horrible disappointment. His experiment was perfect. There had not been a single hitch in his elaborate arrangements. From his own doorstep he had extinguished the electric light at the exact moment his friend had attached the induction coil to the tube for producing the Roentgen rays. The apparatus being directed at the first floor, the figures in the drawing room had been thus placed between the rays and the carefully-prepared walls and

By this clever arrangement Professor Owen had obtained two radiographs of the unconscious occupants of the room. Here on the table they lay. Yet, though they in part confirmed his suspicions, they helped him not in the least to ascertain with positive accuracy the terrible truth. The film which he had taken from the wall showed, in clear ghostly shadows, two skeletons; one seated with arms outstretched, as if the bony hands were resting on the keys of a piano; the other bending over the seated form, the bones of one and the treasures hid in the sand." large hand resting on the smaller ones be-

The smaller film, which had been coiled from off the high-backed sofa, also bore two skeleton shadows. These were seated. and, alas! for the professor's peace of mind, the bony arm of one was round the lem may be to some all the world does not equally bony waist of the other! As he gazed upon them his cardiac trouble became so grievous that his speech was | nence from even wholesome amusements | stayed. Not so his friend's. "Perfect, perfect!" exclaimed Blatant, ecstatically. "These are the best radiographs

have seen produced on the new sensitive film. But, my dear Owen, which are the that takes a wiser head and a stronger real lovers, and which is your wife? He looked up at his friend, his bleared eyes blinking behind his glasses. "Ah," said Aristotle Owen, getting his breath at last with a deep sigh of perplexity. "Which? That is the question. can a man recognize his wife's bones?" Blatant stared at him. Slowly-very slowly-he began to realize the terrible perplexity and doubts which troubled

friend's mind. Then he turned his dull gaze upon the radiographs, and a movement flickered on his lips which, in less learned and more frivolous man, might have been mistaken for a smile. As soon as he could control this curious muscular contortion he sail, in a voice whose gravity fitted the serious

question under discussion: "Owen, does your wife bicycle? And it so, has she ever broken a leg?" "My wife bicycle." repeated Aristotle, a voice of thunder, which, however, sank into desponding gentleness. "Not to my knowledge, and I am sure she has never broken any bones. But why this ques-

"It is unfortunate she has not," said Blatant, "for even in the radiograph I could detect a fracture of the bone. "Stay" cried Owen excitedly. "Jack Golightly broke his right leg near the knee while hunting last year. Look at those legs by the sofa. Has one of them been

Blatant examined the skeleton shadow closely, then shook his head, discouraged. "The left knee is crossed over the right and I cannot see the under bones distinctly enough to ascertain a fracture." "Look at the legs by the piano," cried Owen again angrily.

"Useless, my friend; the left leg is in the

same line of focus as the right. Again 1 cannot discriminate between the separate Aristotle buried his face in his hands and at long in painful thought. At last he raised his head and cried, like one de-

"Her rings! Look at the left hands of the emale skeletons. Blatant shook his head.

"It is no good. Those male skeletons have completely frustrated your design. See, that one standing by has laid his big bones over the smaller ones; and the two seated skeletons have their hands clasped. There is the appearance of a metal object, but I think it is on the bigger bones. He looked up and met his friend's troubled, anxious eyes with undisguised amusement in his own and trying hard to repress the laughter which shook him, he said: "It is no use this time, Aristotle. You tiously left the study, and, ascending the must try again. The experiment was ingenious and interesting, but not convincing You must insist on your wife wearing : metal anklet, or cestus, or some other distinctive ornament; then repeat this experiment. But I am afraid it is hardly to be expected that the conditions will be as favorable or the results as scientifically sat-

The Bricks Came Over.

Philadelphia Record. Once when they were at work on opposite buildings Murphy ran out of bricks and asked Casey to lend him 500. Casey was in bad humor, however, and refused. So, returning to his workmen, Murphy said: "Min, we're short o' bricks. Now, Casey's min are wurkin' stiddy but if we don't git some av his bricks we'll have ter knock off. So do yez all sthay here, an' when I yell three questions to yez do yez all answer 'Yis.' D'ye see?" "All roight, boss," said the men; so Murphy went up into the unfinished house, and yelled: "Are yez all down there, min?" "Yis," replied the men. "Are yez all wurkin'?" "Yis." "Do yez all "Do yez all belong to the A. P. A.?" "Yfs." And in

two minutes the bricks came over. The Old Style Girls.

Philadelphia North American, The Sweet Thing-What is all this talk about our interference in Cuba? The Angel Child-It must mean something about an international football game, think, dear.

Heads and Tails Both Lost.

Philadelphia North American.

Four Chinese counterfeiters have just been decapitated in the Flowery Kingdom. Here is a case where heads and tails both EBENEZER.

A Sermon Between the Years, by Rev. W. J. Frazer, of Brazil, Ind.

peh for sacrifice, confession, renunciation of old idolatries, prayer and new consecra- Christian and quit drink because "Na tion. Their ancient enemies and oppressors drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God. are gathering around them like a storm cloud while they are engaged in this act of devotion-a pack of wolves upon a flock it?" of kids. God's people are shivering vassals, of thunder from a clear sky, then peal on help me to fight it off for another hour." or more passed; the window was again | peal reverberating from the rocky crags, tines are thrown into a panic; they flee, they become an easy prey. Israel pursues, Mrs. Owen's little dinner had passed off into shouting victors. Down between Mizpeh and Shen and under the slopes of Bethcar the flight and the pursuit continue and merry songs succeeded the chatter; to the edge of Philistia, to the recovery of other objects from view. Still the ship plete independence of their oppressors, to Suddenly the brilliant light was extin- freedom and autonomy under the Lord and the first mate. He explained that the fog their own narrow confines along the breathless, dumb. Then Mrs. Owen's voice Mediterranean shore, and held there for to peer into the mists of 1897. We cannot the territories of the two nationalities Samsame thing the other night! and yet Aris- | uel set up a monolith and graved across

longed war. "Hitherto" is a hand pointing to the past. When a man says "thus far" he is looking forth again, and their nervous fear re- backward. The most devout use of the memory to-day is to put up a monument between the years and write no name on American history." it but one-no mention of Samuel and his intercession, no mention of the valor of is opened, a shrill whistle was heard, which any particular soldier, no allusion to our own skill and prowess, but only "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Let us look gent and unintelligent. mighty trunks of the bordering trees and under the verdure of their overshadowing us," continues Mr. Harvey.

ing: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

and the nation progressed as a nation only

does in a period of tranquillity after pro-

branches, and hear the birds a-singing. "Hitherto." Let us consult memory. The vation. I thought I would not mention displayed in taking away our dear ones last year as in sparing us. He preserves the Christian equally in either state of existence, on earth or in heaven. But to the grace is something. Our lives have been preserved. In His hand our breath is. Resnaky folds; peeling the same tissue-like duced to its simplest element, life is breath. How thoughtlessly and thanklessly we breathe the vital air! This reflection was thrust upon me as I stood by the grave of one who died in his enjoyment of perfect health-died of black damp in the mine His lamp went out, and he took the direction from the entrance instead of toward What would he have given for the privilege of inhaling this morning air? Let us write across every signal denverance of which we have knowledge, "Ebenezer; hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' He has helped us to daily subsistence. Our fathers were fed manna, but exhausted their store every day. They were thus immediately dependent upon God. But no more so than we. Reduce a living to its simplest elements to see how much the everyday transactions, is a tale for the supernatural must enter into it. Far removed from the farm, the pasture and the seashore, we are prone to forget it. The hatchet stories, but it "ain't so." king himself is fed of the field. And when the rain is withheld and the locusts come | tion in the simplicity-the simplicity which the crops fail. Man may plant and man may water, but God gives the increase, Once, when the Puritans of New England | ceremonialism of Washington and Adams. had parched their last handful of corn and they went sadly down to the beach

once more to look for the supply ships so long overdue, they stumbled upon clams in the sand. At the thanksgiving service that closing years of the eighteenth century, day the minister took for his text: "They shall suck of the abundance of the seas perpetual daily stream of money is re- and very nauseating to the rest of the quired to flow from us to provide for our daily wants, and how is this stream to be replenished? Perhaps most men begin poor: most continue so and have constantly to his-horse-to-the-fence tale were true, face this problem. How serious this probknow; what scrimping and saving, what cutting off of mere luxuries, what abstiand entertainments, what mending and turning of garments, what reducing of well-worn large ones for the youngsters of the family, what economy in the household heart than to administer the affairs of a state. Even the best-equipped family must often fear the proverbial facility which riches take wing. Well, we have lived, we have had a subsistence. And I rear a monument of memorial and write across it, "Ebenezer: hitherto hath the

our business capacity and our shrewdness in providing. He has helped us in our duties and cares hitherto. I am very glad He did not remeet and solve the problems as they came. Whatever success we have had, we owe it all to Him. We have got the children thus far along. Write "Ebenezer: hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' we have experienced divine suppor You did not think you could live without

Lord helped us." Put no other name upon

it than His, say nothing of our toil and

the babe in the family. You felt that life would be intolerable without that staiwart son we laid under the sod. You could not live without the husband who sleeps in Crown Hill. But the strength has been provided. And then those thorns in the flesh-how we wonder that you have borne them! Sickness is bad, and death in the family is bad, but there is no sorrow like wickedness in a loved one. But you have been enabled to toil thus long for an undutiful child, for a drunken brother, a graceless husband, and that wild son, now blind and deaf. I want to say that even on our sorrow we can write, "Ebenezer: hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'

And so has He done in matters of grace. He has enabled us to accept Christ, to live thus long a Christian life. A miserable woman, who had gone to the lowest depths of degradation, was being dragged along to the station house one night, when suddenly she fell to her knees upon the stone pavement and vowed to be a Christian and lead a good life. And from that night she has kept her vow, and every year, upon the anniversary of that night, she goes in the darkness to that spot and kneels on that flagstone and renews her vow. Yearly pilgrimage to her stone of help! He has helped us to get up again after our lapses, The Christian is not a sinless man, but one who gets up again after he is down. The righteous falleth seven times, but riseth up again. It is a memorable fact that this victory of Mizpeh was on the very spot where, twenty years before, Israel had been so miserably defeated by those same Philistines and the holy ark of the covenant was carried away into captivity. So crushing was the defeat that one babe was named that day Ichabod, the glory has departed. But how often have our grandest

worst defeats! "I hold it true with him who sings To one clear harp in divers tones That men may rise on stepping stones Of their dead selves to higher things." Let us elinch every achievement with a memorial and carve deep thereon, "Ebenezer!

victories come on the very spot of our

Secondly, "hitherto" points forward. For when a man gets up to a certain stage of his journey and writes "hitherto" he is not at the end-there is a distance yet to be traversed. Change hitherto into henceforth. Memory passes into hope, retrospect into expectancy. Every stone of help encountered is an assurance for the future. It is the argument of faith that "He who has helped us hithereto

Will help us all the journey through." The sky that is radiant behind us throws some of its brightness ahead. Here is the matter of our personal preservation in the future. I am not troubled about that. We shall all live long enough to do well and to exhibit the qualities of sons if we choose. I ask not for euthanasia, live well, and the ending will take care of itself.

And the daily subsistence-we are encourtiply as the children increase in size; our productive years fail; chair days come; skilled hands will weary and strong limbs need repose. I know a man who used to boast of mining ten tons of coal a day, He will soon quit work altegether. What Judge, provision for age, my friend? Age with poverty? Age with God? Under the word "Ebenezer" I am going to write "Jehovah

proverbial that the care of children increases with their age. Our sorrows must necessarily increase

More friends must die. We must part with more members of the family. The older ones will soon go. How solitary some old people seem whose companions of childhood "Ebenezer: hitherto hath the Lord helped and youth have all gone. In matters of grace we anticipate help. As Sherman signaled to the garrison at The Lord's people are gathering at Miz- Allatoona, "Expect reinforcements," so the experience of the past encourages us to-day for the future. A Scotchman became His friends said: "Stowe, you used to take considerable liquor. Don't you miss it? "How do you manage to keep from "Well, just this way. It is now 10 clock. I asked the Lord to help me from overcome with terror and dread of the just the calendar for to-day. From 8 to 9 He requital of their sins from the ever-ready | helped me, and I put down another dot. From 9 to 10 He helped me, and noo I gie Him all the glorie as I put down the third rael, the whip of the Lord. A sudden clap dot. Just as I mark these I pray, 'O Lord, As we stand midway between 1896 and 1897, looking backward over the one and and the vivid lightning leaps from peak forward over the other, we give thanks for to peak-the Lord's artillery. The Philis- the past and take courage for the future, memory passes over into hope. "Here I raise my Ebenezer; hither by thy

help I'm come; suddenly transformed from cowering slaves | And I hope by thy good pleasure safely to As Captain Dutton sailed the Sarmatian into the St. Lawrence river a dense fog suddenly arose and hid the shores and all all former possessions of Israel, to com- kept right on at full speed. The passengers were alarmed at the awful risk. They sent a representative to expostulate with Samuel. The Philistines were driven within | lay very low and that the captain who was | walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 11c; pea running the ship was above on the bridge twenty years. On that border line between | see our course. But the Captain who is running the vessel is above the fog and will guide us into the desired haven.

"So I go on onward, not knowing, would not if I might; I'd rather walk in the dark with God Than walk alone in the light.'

AN INAUGURATION MYTH. The Second President Did Not Hitch

His Horse to a Post. A number of Democratic papers are pained by Mark Hanna's announcement that the inauguration of Mr. McKinley will be "the grandest affair of its kind in One of these papers said it would be well to follow the Jeffersonian precedent of simplicity, and this leads Charles M. Harvey, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to remark that the Democrats have been deluded by a tale which has deluded generations of people, intelli-

"There was no such Jeffersonian sim-1801 as most of the books have been telling A newspaper of that day gives the story thus: "At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with a company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow-citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the Capitol under a discharge from the artillery. . . As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general il-

This is an extract from the Aurora, of March 11, 1801, a well-known newspaper of that day, and it has corroboration from other contemporary sources. The story that Jefferson rode on horseback to the Capitol all alone on March 4, 1801, that he hitched his horse to the Capitol fence and went in and assumed the duties of the presidency without any sort of surface concern from himself or anybody else, as if revolutions in the government were marines. It is picturesque and diverting, like the William Tell and the Washington is, of course, there was as much ostentawas authenticated and which will stand-of Jefferson and Madison as there was in the Simplicity was a sort of fad and cult among a certain small element of United States admirers, of whom Jefferson was one, of the French Jacobins in the and the opening years of the nineteenth but there was a hollowness and dishonesty about it which quickly became very plain country, and this rest was the majority of the people, in Jefferson's own party as well as outside of it. Even if that hitchingwould not be a precedent which should be followed now. On the contrary, it would be a precedent which should be shunned. This is a big country, the presidency is a high post, and the induction of a President into office is an interesting and important function. If a little of the pride. pomp and circumstance of glorious politics is thrown around the ceremony no wellregulated person will feel that Republican institutions are imperiled thereby.

POISONS IN EVERY FOOD.

Infinitesimal in Quantity, but Virulent if Concentrated.

One of the curious and little-known facts brough to light by recent investigations is that in almost every kind of food some small amount of poison is to be found. Often the quantity is so small that chemical analysis does not reveal it, and it is grown with our cares. We have tried to only discovered by certain effects upon the human system under certain conditions. Small as these quantities of poison are, however, in comparison with the other constituents of any one foo., they do exist, and are poisons of a deadly sort. Con-In our sorrows, troubles and thorns in the centrated, the amount of poison that is taken into the system during an average lifetime would be sufficient to kill an army instantly. Yet the extremely minute fragments absorbed during each meal not only | 65c. do no harm, but seem almost health-giving. At least, it is certain that many of the most dangerous and destructive substances known exist in tangible quantities in some of the most valued foods.

Foods that contain the worst poisons in these tiny quantities may be eaten constantly without any unfortunate results. There is no more popular and widely used food than the potato. In Ireland, in certain districts, little else is eaten, and the peasants thrive wonderfully on them. Yet the potato belongs to the same botanical class as the deadly nightshade, and has in it the same poisonous element. Many other vegetables have the same curious quality. In nearly every vegetable and fruit that grows above the ground, except the cabbage class, what are known as vegetable acids exist. There is a different one in each vegetable and variety of fruit, and all are deadly poisons. Nevertheless, it would be impossible to get a sufficient quantity the stomach at a single meal to do even the slightest injury. and the gastric juice absorbs and renders harmless these poisons unfailingly. Tapioca is another food substance that contains poison. This has long been known, The fact was again called to the attention of scientists by Henry M. Stanley, who carried in his kit on one of his journeys in the "Dark Continent" a large quantity of tapioca, and had the opportunity to detect the danger in its use when not prop-

erly prepared. Under proper conditions tapioca is not harmful, but poison is present in it in such a large quantity that many precautions should be taken. Even beer has its portion of poison. substance known as picro-toxin. Lemon juice contains a virulent and dangerous element-circle acid-and in many of the lemon drops and bottles of lemon juice commercially prepared this substance is made up in the laboratory, and mixed with a disregard of the way nature does it. The natural juice of the lemon is not in the least poisonous, even taken in large quantities, but lemon juice chemically made, as it frequently is for the trade, needs to be looked warily at.

Bitter almonds have poison in them to such a perceptible extent that actual cases of poisoning are on record. Strawberries and rhubarb contain oxalic acid. This, as almost everybody knows, is one of the ple are affected quickly by even a few \$1.50@1.60. strawberries. Lobsters, shellfish and crabs possess an irritant poison which produces nausea, vomiting and general depression in addition to skin eruptions. In ice cream is sometimes to be found tyrotoxicon, and clam chowder, made under the best conditions, often has ptomaines of a virulent and dangerous sort.

Cases have gone on record in France of diseases caused by the eating of rye bread as did Henry Clay, but only for grace to In these instances the grain became musty on the stalk, and was made into flour without its mustiness having been noticed. From this mustiness, which is not at all aged to trust Him for that. Expenses mul- perceptible in the bread, the powerful poison ergot arises, causing eventully, if sufficient of this bread is taken into the system. paralysis of the extremities,

Enterprising.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)-The real estate agents of this region are a very enterpris-Alkali Ike—Yep! any of 'em would pick in pigs. 19c; in bars, 20c. Iron—27 B tron, 3c per he pockets of a billiard table. ing set of men, are they not? Jireh, the Lord will provide."

Alkali Ike—Yep! any of 'em the pockets of a billiard table.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.) Canned Goods.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

Corn. 60@\$1.25. Peaches-Standard 3-lb. \$1.500 1.75; seconds, \$1@1.10; 3-lb pie, 75@80c; California standard, \$1.75@2; California seconds, \$1.40@1.50. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-lb, 65@70c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90@95c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb \$1.10@1.25; choice, \$2@2.50; cove oysters, 1-lb, fu! weight, 85@95c; light, 60@65c; string beans, 70% 50c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.20c; peas, marrowfats, 85c@\$1.10; early June, 90c@\$1.10; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@\$1; strawberries, 90@95c; salmon, 1-lb, \$1.10@2; 3-lb tomatoes, 80@85c. Candies and Nuts.

Candies-Stick, 61/2c per lb; common mixed, 51/40 per lb; G. A. R. mixed, 7c; Bunner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed, 7½c.

Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 12@16c; English luts, roasted, 12c; mixed nuts, 11@1.c.

Coal and Coke. The following are the prices on coal and coke as retailed in this market:
Anthracite coal, \$7 per ton; Pittsburg lump
\$3.75; Brazil block, \$2.75; Winifrede lump, \$3.75 Jackson lump, \$3.50; Greene county, lump, \$2.75; Paragon lump, \$2.50; Greene county nut, \$2.50; Blossburg coal, \$4.50; crushed coke, \$3 per 25 bu; lump coke, \$2.75; foundry coke, \$6 per ton. Drugs.

Alcohol, \$2.32@2.50; asafetida, 25@30c; alum, 21/2 @4c; camphor, 50@55c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 65@70c; copperas, bris, 35@40c; cream tartar, pure, 30@32c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$1.75@2; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, \$1.05@1.10; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$2.75; opium, \$2.40@2.50; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 27@32c; balsam copaiba, 60@70c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4%@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8% 14c; turpentine, 30@35c; glycerine, 19@22c; iodidpotassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potassium, 50@52c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 25@27c. Oils-Linseed, 31@33c per gal; coal oil, lega test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c; lard oils, winter strained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half bris, 3c per gal extra.

Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L, Berkley, No. 60, 7½c; Cabot, 6c; Capitol. the Loom, 61/2c; Farwell, 64c; Fitchville, 54c; Full Width, 51/2c; Gilt Edge, 5c; Gilded Age, 41/2c; Hill, 6c; Hope, 6c; Linwood, 6½c; Lonsdale, 6½c; Peabody, 5c; Pride of the West, 10¼c; Ten Strike, 5½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 16c; Androscoggin, 10-4, Brown Sheetings-Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5c Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 51/2c

Constitution, 40-inch, 61/2c; Carlisle, 40-inch, Dwight's Star, 71/2c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Pepperell R, 51/2c; Pepperell, 9-4, 14c; Andros coggin, 3-4, 15c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 17c. Prints-Allen dress styles, 4/4c; Allen's staples 4½c; Allen TR. 4½c; Allen's robes, 5c; American Indigo, 1½c; Arnold LLC, 6¾c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 45c; Hamilton fancy, 5c Merrimac pinks and purples, bye; Pacific fancy 5c; Simpson fancy, 5c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; American shirting, 4c. 'Ginghams-Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian dress, 6c; Bates Warwick dress, 5%c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancater Normandies, 6c; Whittenten Heather, 6c; Calcutta dress styles, Falls J. 4%c; Hill Fine, 6%c; Indian Head, 6c; Kid-finished Cambrics—Edwards, 3%c; Warren. 3½c; Slater, 3%c; Genesee, 3%c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$11.50; American, \$11.50 Franklinville, \$13.50; Harmony, \$11; Stark, \$14.50. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 101/2c; Conestoga BF, 121/2c; Cordis 140, 91/2c; Cordis FT, 10c; Cordis ACE, 111/2c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 10c; Oakland AF, 6c; Portsmouth, 101/2c; Susquehanna, 121/2c; Shetucket SW, 61/2c; Shetucket F. 7c; Swift River, 55c.

Straight grades, \$5@5.25; fancy grades, \$5.50@ 5.75; patent flour, \$5.50@5.75; low grades, \$3.75@4. Groceries.

Sugars-City Prices-Dominoes, 5.12c; cut loaf .25c; crushed, 5.25c; powdered, 4.87c; granulated, 4.62c; fine granulated, 4.62c; extra fine granulated, 4.75c; coarse granulated, 4.75c; cubes, 4.87c; XXXX powdered, 5c; mold A, 4.87c; diamond A, 4.62c; confectioners' A, 4.50c; 1 Columbia A— Keystone A, 4.25c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 4.25c; 3 Ridgewood A-Centennial A, 4.25c; 4 Phoenix A-California A. 4.19c; 5 Empire A-Franklin B, 4.12c; 6 Ideal Golden Ex. C-Keystone 3, 4.06c; 7 Windsor Ex. C-American B, 4c; Ridgewood Ex. C-Centennial B, 3.94c; 9 yellow Ex. C-California B, 3.87c; 10 yellow C-Franklin Ex. C. 3.81c; 11 yellow-Keystone Ex. C. 3.75c; 12 yellow-American Ex. C. 3.69c; 13 yellow-Centennial Ex. C. 3.62c; 14 yellow-California Ex. C. 3.65c; 15 yellow, 3.50c. Coffee-Good, 17@18c; prime, 18@20c; strictly prime, 20@22c; fancy green and yellow, 22@24c Roastec-Old Government Java. Java. 287332c. 224@23c; golden Rio, 24c; Bourbon Santos, 24c Gilded Santos, 24c; prime Santos, 23c; package coffees, Ariosa, 16.90c; Jersey, 16.90c; Luxury, 16.90c; Lion, 15.90c; Capital, 14.90c. Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ½-brl, \$8; ½-brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; ½-bri, \$10; ¼-bri, \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 bri, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16 bri, \$8.75; ½-bri, \$14.50; 4-brl. \$28.56. Extra charge for printing. Salt-In car lots, 75c; small lots, 80@85c. Spices-Pepper, 10@18c; allspice, 10@15c; cloves, 5@20c; cassia, 13@15c; nutmegs, 65@75c per 1b. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses air to prime, 20@30c; choice, 35@40c; syrups, 1 Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$6@6.25; No. 2 tubs, \$5.25@5.50; No. 3 tubs, \$4.25@4.50; 3-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.50; 2-hoop pails, \$1.15@1.20; double wash-boards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.25@1.50; clothes pins, 40@50c per box. Wood Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$3,50; No. 5, \$4,50. Rice-Louisiana, 4@5c; Carolina, 4%@6%c Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$1.05@1.10 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$1@1.05; Limas, Cali-

fornia, 41/4@5c per lb. Shot-\$1.25@1.30 per bag for drop. Lead-61/67c for pressed bars. Twine-Hemp. 12@18c per 1b; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 25c; jute, 1:@15c, cotton, 16@25c.

Ducks-Mallard, \$2.50 per doz; teals, \$2 per loz; squirrels, 90c@\$1 per doz; rabbits, 60@70c per doz; quails, \$1.50@1.75. Iron and Steel.

Bar Iron-1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 2½@2%c; nail red, 7c; plow slabs, 2½c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 21/2@3c; spring steel, 41/2 Leather-Oak sole, 24@29c; hemlock sole, 23@

28c; harness, 26@33c; skirting, 34@41c; single

strap 32@36c; city kip, 60@70c; French kip, 90c@ \$1.20; city calfskin, 90c@\$1.10; French calfskin, Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$1.75; wire nails, from store, \$1.90@2 rates; from mill, \$1.75 rates. Horseshoes, per keg, \$3.20; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.50; horse

painted, \$1.75.

\$4765 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, \$2;

Provisions. Bacon-Clear sides, 40 to 50 ibs average, 6c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 64c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 61/2c; bellies, 25 lbs average, 51/2c; 14 to 15 lbs average, 51/2c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 61/2c. Clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 51/2c; 10 to 14 lbs average, 6c; 7 to 9 lbs average, 61/2c. In dry-salts, %c less. Hams-Sugar-cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 10c 15 lbs average, 10%c; 12½ lbs average, 11¼c; 10 lbs average, 11%c; block hams, 10@10½c; all first Breakfast Bacon-Clear firsts, 11c; seconds, 9c. Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 5%c; pure Shoulders-English-cured, 16 lbs average, 64c 10 to 12 lbs average, 61/4c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per brl, 200 lbs. \$12.50; rump pork, \$9.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-Price ranging with quality, \$1 per brl; choice, \$1.50; fancy, \$1.75 Bananas-Per bunch, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1. Celery-15@25c. Cabbage-60@70c per byl.

Cheese-New York full cream, 10@12c; skims. Grapes-5-1b baskets, 121/2c; Malaga grapes, \$6.50 27; light weight, \$5.50. Lemons-Messina, choice, \$3.25 per box; fancy Oranges-Mexicans, \$3.75@4 per box; California oranges, \$4664.50 per box; Valencias, 420 in box, \$5. and 714 in box. \$6. Onions-\$1.50@1.75 per brl; Spanish, \$1.50 per Potatoes-77@86c per brl. Sweet Potatoes-Baltimore, \$1.50@1.75 per brl; Jersey sweets, \$1.75@2 per brl. Cranberries-\$567 per brl, according to quality; bushel crates, \$2@2.25 New Cider-\$3.25 per brl: \$1.75@2 per half brl.

Clover-Choice recleaned, 60 lbs, \$3.75@4; prime, \$4.25@4.75; English, choice, \$4@4.50; prime, \$4.25@ 4.75; alsike, choice, \$4.75@5; alfalfa, choice, \$4.50 66; crimson or scarlet clover. \$2.75@3; timothy, 45 lbs, choice, \$1.50@1.60; strictly prime, \$1.50@1.60; fancy kentucky, 14 lbs, \$1.50@1.60; extra most deadly and rapid poisons, when used in any appreciable quantity. Certain peo-Window Glass.

Pineapples-\$2@2.50 per dez.

Price per box of 50 square feet. Discount, 9 8x8 to 10x15-Single: AA, \$7; A, \$6.50; B, \$6.25; 86;. Double: AA, \$0.50; A, \$8.50; B, \$8.25. 11x14 and 12x18 to 16x24-Single: AA, \$8: \$7.25; B, \$7. Louble: AA, 110.75; A \$9.25. B, \$7. Double: AA, (10.75; A, \$9.25; B, 18x20 and 20x20 to 20x30-Single: AA. 310.50; A \$9.56; B, \$9. Double: AA, \$14; A, \$12.75; B, \$12 15x36 to 24x30—Single: AA, \$11.50; A, \$16; \$9.25. Double: AA, \$15.25; A, \$13.75; B, \$12.25, 26x28 to 24x36—Single: AA, \$12; A, \$10.50; \$9.50. Double: AA, \$16; A, \$14.50; B, \$13.25. 26x34, 28x22 and 30x30 to 26x44-Single: AA, \$12.75; A, \$11.75; B, \$10.25. Double: AA, \$17.25; A. \$15.50; B. \$14. 26x46 to 20x50—Single: AA, \$15; A, \$13.50; \$15 Double: AA, \$19.75; A, \$13; B, \$16. 30x42 to 30x54-Single: AA. \$16.50; A. \$14.75; B. \$12.25. Doub'e: AA, \$21.50; A, \$19.75; B, \$16.50.

34x58 to 34x60—Single: AA, \$17.25; A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50. Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brands charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12 \$5.50@6; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7@7.50; IC, 14x20,

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Rent \$5 to \$45 per year.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Scarce and Strong-Hogs 'Active and Higher-Sheep Steady. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.-Cattle-Receipts, 600 shipments, 200. There was a light supply, and

the market was strong on all decent grades.

Everything sold early. Export grades\$4.40@ 5.00 Shippers, medium to good...... 3.80@ 4.20 Shippers, common to fair...... 3.25@ 3.60 Stockers, common to good 2.75@ 3,40 Heifers, good to choice...... 3,40@ 3,7 Heifers, common to medium...... 2.50% 3.1 Cows, good to choice Cows, fair to medium. Cows, common and old...... 1.25@ 2.25 Veals, good to choice 2.75@ 3. Bulls, common to medium..... ...30.00@40.00 Milkers, good to choice Hogs-Receipts, 3,500; shipments light. The market was active and prices generally 5c higher.

Packers were leading buyers. All sold. Light 3.25@3.45 Mixed Heavy packing and shipping 3.2563.45 2,75673,25 2.50623.00Roughs Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; shipments light. But little doing for want of stock. The market was steady. Sheep, good to choice .. Sheep, common to medium...... 1.75@2.60 3,906 4,50 Lambs, good to choice ... 3.00@3.50 Lambs, common to medium..... 2.50@4.50 Bucks, per head.....

Pensions for Veterans. Certificates have been issued to the following-named Indianians: Original-Isaac R. Kennard, Delphi; John Moore, National Military Home; Orson G. Vanderhoof, Brazil; Valentine Fries, Terre Haute.

Additional - Vanransler C. Wisner, Sharpsville. Restoration and Increase - Joseph Dingman (deceased), Brownstower, Restoration and Reissue-(Special Dec. 19) George W. Mitchell, Seymour, Increase - Philip Kissel, Hayden; Henry McClellan, Columbus; Samuel Graves, Original Widows, Etc.-(Special Dec. 19) Thomas W. Jackson (father), Versailles; minor of Charles E. Schultz, Aurora; Caroline Bush, New Albany.

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